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(54) **Process for preparing an effervescent powdered mixture**

(57) A process for preparing an effervescent powdered mixture comprising an organic acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base by granulation with rotating blades and a method for producing an effervescent caramel product having an aerated texture and producing

effervescence in contact with saliva in mouth comprising a caramel having a water activity of from about 0.2 to 0.5 blended with a mixture comprising a water-soluble organic acid and a carbonate or bicarbonate capable of reacting to liberate carbon dioxide as provided by the above process.

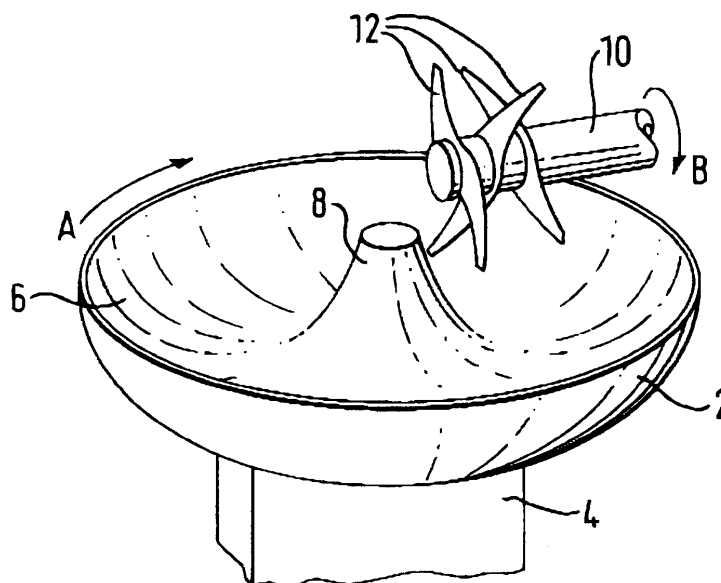


FIG. 1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a process for preparing an effervescent powdered mixture.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Effervescent powdered mixtures comprising an organic acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base are well known. They may be added to confectionery products to provide an "effervescent" or "fizzy" effect to the resultant product. The effervescent powdered mixtures may be manufactured by any method standard to a person skilled in the art. In this invention, the word "effervescent" which is used is meant to include "fizzy" or "releasing carbon dioxide bubbles" or other similar effects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] We have found that the effervescent powdered mixtures may be prepared by a novel method using an apparatus which rotates the ingredients while simultaneously granulating the rotating ingredients with rotating blades.

[0004] Accordingly, the present invention provides a process for preparing an effervescent powdered mixture comprising a fatty acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base characterised in that the ingredients are fed to an apparatus comprising a vessel which rotates the ingredients about an axis while simultaneously granulating the rotating ingredients with rotating blades, the speed of rotation of the ingredients and of the blades being chosen to obtain a powder of the desired particle size.

[0005] A suitable vessel is a bowl cutter (also known as a bowl chopper) which is a well known machine developed for and supplied to the meat industry.

[0006] The ratio of acid to base should be chosen to provide a mixture which is capable of effervescing and is preferably about 50:50. Preferred organic acids are citric acid and tartaric acid. The preferred base is sodium bicarbonate. The mixture advantageously contains from 2 to 25% by weight and preferably from 5 to 20% by weight of a hydrogenated fat based on the weight of the mixture. Examples of hydrogenated fats include commercially available fats such as Biscuitine N from Loders-Crooklaan and Confao 12 from Aahrus Olie. Hydrogenated fats may be prepared by a process well-known in the oils & fats industry using hydrogen under pressure to modify the molecular structure of the fat to obtain various advantages such as lower melting point, better mouthfeel etc. The mixture comprising an organic acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base capable of reacting to liberate carbon dioxide is preferably in the form of a powder.

[0007] Conveniently, the fatty acid and the base are added to the vessel and blended by the mixing action of

the vessel and heated to from 55° to 70°C, preferably from 60° to 65°C. When the mixture contains a hydrogenated fat, the hydrogenated fat may be melted and added, e.g. by spraying or pouring onto the dry blend in the vessel, to the heated blend in the vessel and dispersed in the dry blend by the mixing action of the vessel. The mixture of organic acid, base and hydrogenated fat is then cooled, e.g. to from about 20° to 40°C.

[0008] In this invention, during the contacting with the rotating blades, the ingredients may be mixed, the particle size of the ingredients may be reduced by grinding and particles, which may or may not have been previously ground, may be granulated to form agglomerates.

[0009] Conveniently, the ingredients are rotated about a first axis and the blades are rotated about a second axis in a different plane to the first axis, for instance perpendicular to the first axis. Preferably, the first axis is vertical as that the ingredients are rotated substantially horizontally and the blades are rotated about a horizontal axis.

[0010] The vessel may be rotated at any suitable speed. It will be appreciated that speeds which are too low may not give adequate performance within acceptable times while speeds which are too high would provide no real benefit for the additional energy consumption. Also, optimum speeds may vary depending upon the nature of the ingredients, the amount of ingredients, and other process parameters. However a speed of 2 to 30 rpm would generally be acceptable. For example the speed may be about 5 to 25 rpm; particularly about 10 to 20 rpm.

[0011] The blades may be rotated at any suitable speed to achieve adequate granulation of the ingredients. Optimum speeds will vary depending upon the nature of the ingredients, the amount of ingredients, the number of blades, and other processing parameters. However the optimum speed can be readily determined by the person skilled in the art for any particular application. It will be appreciated that speeds which are too low will not give adequate granulation within acceptable times. Speeds which are too high, however, would unnecessarily consume energy for little benefit and would also make control of the process more difficult. The speeds may also vary with time to adjust to the different ingredients as they are added. For example, speeds in the range of 20 rpm to 10,000 rpm may be used, and preferably from 2000rpm to 5000rpm.

[0012] The number of blades used may also be selected as desired e.g. from 1 to 8 blades. However the use of too few blades may not give sufficiently high granulating rates. Too many blades on the other hand may cause the ingredients mixture to stick in between adjacent blades. When an even number of blades is used, the blades may be arranged in pairs, each pair fitted on a central axis of rotation 2 to 8 blades and preferably 4 to 6 blades are found to be acceptable for most applications; especially 6 blades arranged in three pairs of two blades. Of course, in very large scale operations, more blades

may be used.

[0013] The vessel for rotating and granulating of the ingredients may have a capacity of from about 10 to 1000 litres. As stated above, a suitable apparatus is a bowl cutter and commercial bowl cutters usually have capacities from about 50 to 750 litres or more.

[0014] Typically, a bowl cutter consists of a half-torroid shaped bowl capable of revolving slowly around vertical axis e.g. from 5 to 30 rpm and typically from 10 to 20 rpm, in which a set of three rotary knife blades revolve about a horizontal axis extending radially inward from the circumference of the bowl. A steel lid lowers over the back half of the bowl, enclosing the blades to form a cutting chamber. As the bowl rotates, the material in the bowl is continuously transported through the cutting chamber a set number of times as determined by the number of bowl revolutions. The intensity of granulating/mixing is determined by the speed of knife rotation. Since this is variable over a large range (0-6500 rpm) the bowl cutter has an extremely versatile capability. On a machine having a capacity of 60 litres there were 6 knives of 350 mm diameter, giving a tip-speed of 120 m/sec. at 6500 rpm. For a machine having a capacity of 200 litres a tip-speed of 120 m/sec. was obtained at 4150 rpm. The construction is of stainless steel, and is hose-proof for wet cleaning.

[0015] The preparation of the effervescent powder used in this invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective, part view of an apparatus for carrying out the process, and

Figure 2 is a transverse section through the blade shaft to show a pair of blades.

[0016] The apparatus consists of a mixing bowl 2 which is arranged to be upwardly open. The bottom surface of the bowl 2 is connected by a shaft (not shown) to a suitable drive mechanism 4 which is able to rotate the bowl 2 in the direction of arrow A about a vertical axis. The drive mechanism 4 may include a speed adjustment system by means of which the speed of rotation of the bowl 2 may be set to a desired value.

[0017] In the hollow 6 of the bowl 2, a central projection 8 extends upwardly from the bottom of the bowl 2 along the axis of rotation of the bowl 2. The central projection 8 curves outwardly with increasing depth into the hollow 6 of the bowl 2. The central projection 8 ensures that the ingredients in the bowl 2 rotate with the bowl 2 rather than falling into the centre of the bowl 2.

[0018] A blade shaft 10 extends radially inwardly over the opening of the bowl 2, from the circumference of the bowl 2 to just short of the central projection 8. The axis of rotation of the blade shaft 10 is vertical and perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the bowl 2. The blade shaft 10 is connected to a suitable drive mechanism (not shown) to rotate the blade shaft 10 in the direction of arrow B. The drive mechanism includes a speed adjust-

ment system (not shown) by means of which the speed of rotation of the blade shaft 10 may be set to a desired value.

[0019] Three pairs of cutting blades 12 are fixed onto the blade shaft 10 with each blade 12 at an angle of 60° to each adjacent pair of blades 12. The blades 12 are of length so that, at their deepest projection into the bowl 2, they almost reach the bottom of the bowl 2.

[0020] The bowl 2 has a suitable covering (not shown) to prevent the ingredients from being expelled from the bowl 2 during processing.

[0021] The apparatus is commercially available and suitable examples are SEYDELMANN series of mixer/cutters obtainable from Maschinen fabrik Seydelmann KG, D-7000 Stuttgart.

[0022] The effervescent powder may conveniently be added at room temperature to a caramel to provide an effervescent effect. It is known from JP 74004377 B that effervescent powders may be added to caramels having a water activity (a_w) of about 0.7 to provide an effervescent effect. However, since the caramel contains a high free water content and since the effervescent powder is highly reactive with free water, it is necessary to protect it by encapsulation with diluent salts to give the foamed powder. In the present invention, the effervescent powder is added to a caramel having a water activity (a_w) of about 0.2 to 0.5. Such a caramel has a reduced free water content compared with normal caramels and the effervescent powder can be used without encapsulation and the caramel product has a long shelf life without substantial loss of the effervescent effect.

[0023] Caramels comprise as basic ingredients, sugar, glucose syrup, milk protein, fat salt and water. The term caramel may include toffee and formulations are well known to those skilled in the art and are described, for example, in Sugar Confectionery Manufacture, Second Edition, 1995, edited by E.B. Jackson, Blackie Academic and Professional, Chapter 8 and page 289. The water activity of the caramel is preferably from 0.3 to 0.4. For clarity, it should be understood that the term "caramel" excludes products made by the breakdown of carbohydrate by heat or heat and alkali treatment, which products are predominantly used as colouring materials.

[0024] The amount of the mixture comprising an organic acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base blended with the caramel may be from 2 to 25% by weight and preferably from 5 to 20% by weight based on the total weight of the effervescent caramel product

[0025] The caramel may be blended with the mixture comprising an organic acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base by mixing methods known to those skilled in the art, e.g. by mixing pieces of caramel of the appropriate size with the powdered mixture comprising an organic acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base in a dough mixer to form a paste, cooling and layering to the required thickness and cutting to the required dimensions, e.g. using a dough cutter.

[0026] The following Examples further illustrate the

present invention. Parts and percentages are given by weight.

Example 1

[0027] An effervescent powder is prepared in the following manner:

1. Blend 900 parts sodium bicarbonate and 900 parts citric acid together in a bowl cutter.
2. Heat up the blend in the bowl cutter up to 63°C.
3. Melt 200 parts hydrogenated fat up to 75°C while the dry blend is being heated
4. Spray or pour the fat onto the dry blend in the bowl cutter. The fat is dispersed using the mixing action of the bowl cutter
5. Cool the mixture to 34°C to obtain the effervescent powder.

Example 2

[0028] A caramel is prepared from the following ingredients by the method indicated:

	%
Invert syrup 74% TS	15.8
Sweetened Skimmed Condensed Milk	8.4
Fat (eg.CBE (Illexao 30/69))	10.8
Glucose syrup 63 DE	61.8
Glycerol	2.4
Salt	0.8
Total	100.00
Yield	82.00

1. Melt the CBE
2. Add CBE to all other ingredients
3. Pour into a BCH pan manufactured by BCH which is a steam heated vessel with a strong mixing mechanism that helps to mix and heat a product at the same time and mix at speed 12.
4. Switch ventilation on and cook up to 128°C
5. When 128°C is reached turn the steam off and pour the caramel into a bucket
6. Spread the caramel on a cold metal table and leave to cool

[0029] The effervescent caramel product is prepared from the effervescent powder and the caramel above as follows:

1. Cut the caramel into pieces of 8 to 10 centimetres
2. Put into the dough mixer (Z-arm mixer) with the effervescent powder and start at slow speed
3. Leave to mix
4. When the mix becomes a smooth, golden paste state with no traces of the powder left, stop and take

the caramel out of the mixer

5. Put it on a table and layer it to the required thickness between two metal slats and with a metal pin.

6. Using a dough cutter, cut out pieces of the fizzy caramel to the required dimensions

Claims

1. A process for preparing an effervescent powdered mixture comprising an organic acid and a solid carbonate or bicarbonate base **characterised in that** the ingredients are fed to an apparatus comprising a vessel which rotates the ingredients about an axis while simultaneously granulating the rotating ingredients with rotating blades, the speed of rotation of the ingredients and of the blades being chosen to obtain a powder of the desired particle size.
2. A process according to claim 1 wherein the vessel is a bowl cutter.
3. A process according to claim 1 wherein the organic acid and the base are added to the vessel and blended by the mixing action of the vessel and heated to from 55° to 70°C, a hydrogenated fat is melted and added to the heated dry blend in the vessel, and dispersed in the dry blend by the mixing action of the vessel, after which the mixture of organic acid, base and hydrogenated fat is then cooled.
4. A process for preparing an effervescent caramel product which comprises selecting a caramel having a low water activity of from about 0.2 to 0.5; blending the caramel with the powder mixture prepared by the process of claim 1 for a sufficient time to distribute the mixture in the caramel and form the product.

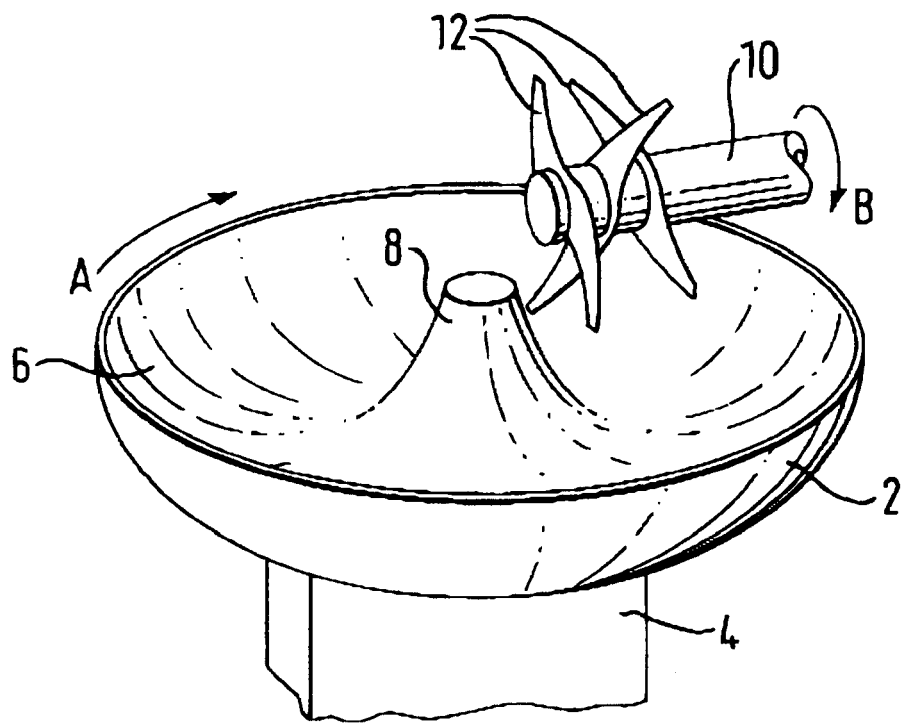


FIG. 1

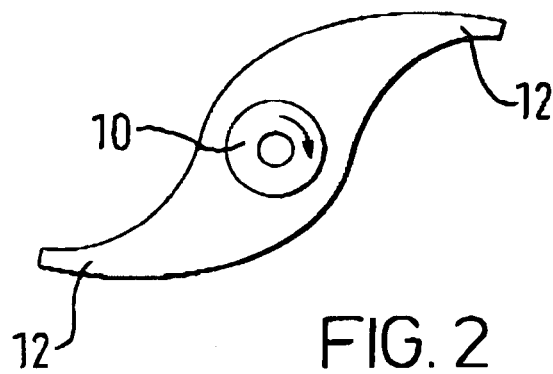


FIG. 2



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 06 11 5401

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
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Y	* column 9, line 53 - column 10, line 20; figure 1; example 7 *	4	
Y,D	----- DATABASE WPI Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 1974-14575V XP002167819 & JP 49 004377 B (HAYADA Y) 31 January 1974 (1974-01-31) * abstract *	4	
X	----- DD 247 376 A (GERGELY, GERHARD) 8 July 1987 (1987-07-08) * examples 1-3 *	1	
A	----- US 3 623 889 A (RODERICK FALCONER ET AL) 30 November 1971 (1971-11-30) * claims 1,4-8; examples 1,4 *	1,3,4	
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Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 17 August 2006	Examiner Gaiser, M
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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